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AFRICA.

THE GREAT MOVEMENTS.

A WIDE and brightening prospect is opening before the descendants of Africa, within her own limits and throughout the world. The views of the earliest friends and benefactors of the American Colonization Society are becoming fully developed, and producing the greatest and most surprising movements of the age. The letter of General Robert Goodloe Harper, copious extracts from which we design soon to publish, dated August 20th, 1817, and addressed to Elias B. Caldwell, Esq., first Secretary of the American Colonization Society, remains an evidence of very remarkable sagacity and comprehensiveness of mind. That eminent man clearly foresaw the vast extent of good, which the system of African Colonization, aided by the power and patronage of the States and Federal Government, must confer upon every class and condition of the African race. No sooner had the American Colonization Society risen into existence, than a Committee was appointed, composed of ELIAS B. CALDWELL, JOHN RANDOLPH, RICHARD RUSH, WALTER JONES, FRANCIS S. KEY, ROBERT WRIGHT, and JOHN PETER, "*to present a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting them to adopt such measures as may be thought most advisable for procuring a territory in Africa or elsewhere, suitable for the colonization of the free people of color.*"

In the opening of the very able and eloquent memorial presented by these gentlemen, the 14th of January, 1817, they say, "that your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow citizens, recently organized at the seat of Government, *to solicit Congress to aid with the power, the patronage and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution; an*

*object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened, philanthropic, and practical statesman."*

The memorial (which we should be glad to give entire,) after being read and ordered to be printed, was referred to the Committee on the slave trade, Messrs. PICKERING, COMSTOCK, CONDUCT, TAGGART, CILLY and STOCKS, who, at the close of a lucid report altogether favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, submitted the following resolution, upon which we believe there was no definite action :

*"Joint resolution for abolishing the traffic in slaves, and the colonization of the free people of color of the United States, February 11, 1817. Read and committed to a Committee of the whole House, on Monday next.*

*"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to consult and negotiate with all the Governments where ministers of the United States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves. And, also, to enter into a Convention with the Government of Great Britain for receiving into the Colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of color of the United States, as with their own consent, shall be carried thither, stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while it promotes the peaceful interests of Great Britain and the United States. And should the proposition not be accepted, then to obtain from Great Britain and the other maritime powers, a stipulation, or a formal declaration to the same effect, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any Colony of free people of color, which at the expense and under the auspices of the United States, shall be established on the African coast.*

*"Resolved, That adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expenses which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect."*

A second memorial, was addressed at its next session, in 1818, by the Managers of the American Colonization Society, to Congress, and the Committee to whom it was referred, in their excellent report, allude with pleasure to the fact that "Spain and Portugal had at length concurred in that just and humane policy [in regard to the slave trade,] of the United States, which great Britain was the first to imitate, and which by her liberal and unremitting zeal, she had successfully extended throughout the civilized world." They observe, "the memorialists propose to attain the noblest end which benevolence can conceive, by temperate and practicable means."

"As preliminary to their success, and in anticipation of the acts of Government, they have, at considerable expense, sent out agents to explore the coast of Africa, and to select a seat for their contemplated Colony. \* \*

"This success cannot be complete, until the object of the memorialists shall have received the sanction, and their efforts the aid of the Federal Government. If their memorial does not furnish sufficient ground for the

interposition of the national legislature, in their behalf, it appears to your Committee, that the resolution of Virginia,\* which they beg leave to subjoin to this report, subsequently sustained by a similar resolution of Maryland† and Tennessee,‡ unquestionably do so.

“Whether a treaty for the territory of the proposed Colony is to be opened with the native tribes of Africa, or with the European Governments which claim certain portions of the shores of that Continent, it is by the authority of the United States alone, that such negotiation can be effected.

“The several States, having, by the adoption of the Federal Constitution surrendered the power of negotiation to the General Government, have an undoubted right to claim the exercise of that sovereign authority for their benefit, whenever it can be exerted consistently with the welfare of the United States.

“Your Committee cannot forbear to add another, to their view, solemn consideration, as an inducement for the exercise of this authority in the manner proposed by the General Assembly of Virginia. The act of Congress which interdicts the African slave trade, and subjects the citizens of the United States who engage in its prosecution to merited punishment, has left the unfortunate beings, whom the violations of this law are daily

\* *Resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia, 23d December, 1816.*

“WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of color as had been, or might be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth; but have hitherto found all their efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success;—they now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred with the government of the United States in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth both before and since the Revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort, and do, therefore, *Resolve*, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, or upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place, not within any of the States, or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated within this Commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object: *Provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory, shall be obligatory upon this Commonwealth, until ratified by the Legislature.”

† *Resolution passed unanimously by the Legislature of Maryland.*

“By the House of Delegates, January 26, 1818.

“*Resolved unanimously*, That the Governor be requested to communicate to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the opinion of this General Assembly, that a wise and provident policy suggests the expediency, on the part of our national government, of procuring, through negotiation, by cession or purchase, a tract of country on the Western coast of Africa for the colonization of the free people of color of the United States.”

‡ *Resolution passed by the Legislature of Tennessee.*

“*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the Senators in Congress from this State be, and they are hereby instructed, and that the Representatives be, and they are hereby requested, to give to the government of the United States, any aid in their power, in devising and carrying into effect, a plan which may have for its object the colonizing, in some distant country, the free people of color who are within the limits of the United States, or within the limits of any of their territories.”

casting upon the American shore, to the separate provisions of the respective states within whose jurisdiction they may chance to be found.

“To say nothing of the abstract propriety of transferring such an authority over the persons and liberty of these foreigners from the national to the State legislatures, entertaining no apprehension that Congress will be rendered thereby accessory to any act of cruelty or inhumanity; it must be yet apparent, that the individual States have a right to require the aid now sought to be obtained from the General Government, in order to enable themselves to discharge the trust reposed in them, without a violation of their local policy, or injustice to those unfortunate Africans, placed at their disposal, by the laws of the United States.”

In concluding their report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to take such measures as he may deem proper, to ascertain whether a suitable territory can be procured on the coast of Africa, for colonizing such of the free people of color of the United States as may be willing to avail themselves of such an asylum, *and to enter into such negotiation with the native tribes of Africa, or with one or more of the Governments of Europe as may be necessary to obtain such territory*, and to secure to the contemplated Colony every advantage which he may deem essential to its future independence and prosperity.”

Our country and humanity are indebted to the American Colonization Society, and especially to the exertions of one of its earliest and ablest friends, Hon. C. F. Mercer, then in Congress, for the act of March 3, 1819, by which the power, that had, under the act of the 2d of March, 1807, been assumed, by one of the southern States, of selling for the benefit of the State, any slaves brought into it in violation of the laws of the United States, was forever revoked, *and the President of the United States authorized to restore them to their country and make all necessary provision for their security, comfort and happiness*. “This act,” say the Managers of the Society in their third Report, “by supplying the defects of pre-existing laws, and imposing new restraints upon a cruel and disgraceful traffic, shed a ray of light dear to humanity, on the expiring moments of the 15th Congress, and elevated the American character in the estimation of the world.”

Nor should it be forgotten, that it was the American Colonization Society which first urged upon Congress, by memorial, in 1820, the necessity that “some friendly arrangement” should be made “*among the maritime powers of the world, which shall leave no shelter to those who deserve to be considered as the common enemies of mankind*,” and the Committee in Congress to whom this memorial was referred, submitted an act to that body, adjudging any citizen or person of the United States who might be found engaged in the slave trade, *a pirate, and subjecting said citizen or person on conviction of the crime to the punishment of death*. In

this Report the Committee declare that in proposing "to make such part of this offence as occurs upon the ocean, piracy, they are animated not by the desire of manifesting to the world the horror with which it is viewed by the American people; but by the confident expectation of promoting, by this example, its more certain punishment by all nations, and its absolute and final extinction." "May it not be believed," they add, "that when the whole civilized world shall have denounced the slave trade as piracy, it will become as unfrequent as any other species of that offence against the law of nations."

In February, 1822, the Managers of the American Colonization Society again appealed to Congress. The following are the concluding words of their memorial:—

"All who are conversant upon this subject, have agreed in the opinion, that it is by operating upon the coast, and among the natives, introducing civilization and the useful arts among them, and an honest and beneficial commerce, that the slave trade will be most speedily and effectually extirpated. Such is the view of your memorialists in the settlement they are forming, and now that they trust they can show that their design (admitted almost universally to be highly desirable) has the fairest prospects of success, may they not hope that some assistance will be afforded to the further prosecution of an object, so obviously of great national importance? May they not, at least, expect that as their success has so necessary a connection with the great public measure of suppressing the slave trade, some portion of the public countenance and support may be afforded them?"

This memorial was referred in Congress to the Committee on the suppression of the slave trade, who in concluding their Report, recommended to the House the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested, to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper with one or more of the maritime powers of Europe, for the effectual abolition of the slave trade."

On the 28th of February, 1823, on motion of the Hon. C. F. Mercer, (to whose persevering and able exertions the friends of Africa are eminently indebted,) the following resolution was adopted almost unanimously by the House of Representatives of the United States:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and prosecute from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, *and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the whole civilized world.*"

Under the authority of the act of March 3, 1819, justly but liberally interpreted by the Executive, the Colony of Liberia rose into existence, both as a home for the re-captured Africans restored by the Government of the United States to their own country, and as a well organized community

of free colored men, prepared and destined to extend their useful arts, their knowledge of letters, civilization and Christianity, far abroad among the native population of Africa.

In conformity with the resolution just stated, designed to secure the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy by the law of nations, the Secretary of State, Mr. Adams, addressed, with great ability, through our ministers, several European Governments, in order to obtain their consent to such denunciation, and to Great Britain in the name of the United States; he proposed a mutual stipulation to annex the penalties of piracy to the offence of the slave trade.

The generous policy adopted towards the scheme of African Colonization by the gentlemen at the head of the Navy Department in the early days of the Society, was of great benefit. Judge Thompson was ever ready to lend his aid to the enterprise. Perhaps the services rendered from time to time to the Colony of Liberia by the decided, liberal and earnest measures of the present Vice President of the United States, while Secretary of the Navy, are but imperfectly known and estimated. To the ardent zeal and well directed efforts of Mr. Southard, was Liberia indebted for encouragement in its darkest hours of peril, and the repeated visits of our armed vessels under his authority, accomplished much for the suppression of the slave trade, animated the hearts of those feeble settlements, then contending for existence on a barbarous shore, and against cruel foes, and probably saved their hopes from extinction. His successors have followed in the same path, and we have evidence that the present able Secretary of the Navy, as well as the Chief Executive, are ready to give every encouragement to the interests of Liberia.

The doctrine, that while we should not cease from endeavors to obtain the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy by the law of nations, we should aim by a wise system of colonization, to establish and extend civilization and Christianity in Africa as an effectual means (the most effectual) of exterminating this trade, and elevating the condition and character of the people and descendants of that country throughout the world, has been promulgated with vigor, constancy and effect by the friends, and in the various publications of the Colonization Society, and we may reasonably conclude, that this doctrine, enforced by argument, and illustrated in the actual experience and progress of the Commonwealth of Liberia has done much to turn general opinion in Great Britain as well as in the United States to Africa, as the most inviting theatre for benevolent exertions for the benefit of the colored race. The movement of the African Civilization Society in England, very similar to that of the American Colonization Society is exceedingly important. True the loss of human life in the Niger Expedition has been great, and was to have been expected,

but we see nothing in the results which should deter from further efforts with men of color from British African settlements and the West Indies. To open channels of peaceful and legitimate commerce to the regions of interior Africa ; to communicate civilization, the letters, the manners, the sentiments of Chatham, Milton, Wilberforce and Washington, to the multitudes of those fertile, vast, but well nigh unexplored districts of the world ; to destroy the trade in men, and cover the land with the evidences and works of a regenerated people, will be an achievement of unsurpassed beneficence in the annals of human nature. Americans, we trust, will not be excelled in endeavors to bring Africa under the influences of knowledge, law, liberty and Christianity.

The following is the most recent intelligence we have seen from the Niger Expedition. The writer, Capt. Trotter, commanded the whole, and possessed every qualification for carrying into effect the benevolent purposes which it was intended to accomplish :

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*From a Correspondent of the London Times, January 27, 1842.*

### THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

#### REPORT OF CAPTAIN TROTTER.

SIR :—I have only time, on landing from the Warre merchant schooner (in order to save a post,) to beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival from Fernando Po, which I left on the 23d of November, at the recommendation of the medical officers, for the re-establishment of my health.

Although now almost entirely recovered, tendency to attacks of ague make it advisable that I should not travel by night, but I hope to be able to report myself at the Admiralty the day after to-morrow at furthest.

I regret to be obliged to report the death of Lieutenant Stenhouse, Mr. Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, and Mr. Wilmot clerk of the Albert, and one seaman and a marine belonging to the same ship, since I last wrote to their lordships, on the 25th of October, besides a seaman of the Soudan, on the passage home with me from Africa ; but the remainder of the crew of the Albert, I am happy to say, were all getting better, and are, by this time, I hope, safely arrived at Ascension.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

*Liverpool, Jan. 25,*

*H. D. TROTTER, Captain.*

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

*Her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, Clarence-cove,  
FERNANDO Po, OCTOBER, 25, 1841.*

SIR :—My last letter to you, dated the 18th of September, from the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda, would acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that fever had broken out on board the vessels of the expedition, and that I had found it necessary to despatch the Soudan to the sea with all the cases the surgeons deemed to require a change of climate, directing Lieutenant Fishbourne to take charge of her

in the absence of Commander Bird Allen, engaged in his duty as commissioner.

I also informed their lordships, in the same letter, that the *Albert* was about to proceed up the Niger, and the *Wilberforce* up the Tchadda, in prosecution of the objects of the mission.

After the departure of the *Soudan*, however, two of the engineers of the *Wilberforce* were taken ill, and the crew had become so weakened by an increased number of cases of fever, that Commander William Allen found it impossible to proceed up the Tchadda, and I accordingly ordered him to take his vessel forthwith to the sea, and, if necessary, on to Ascension.

As there was still an engineer quite well on board the *Albert*, and another convalescent, and I considered the ship in other respects quite able to continue longer up the river; and as Dr. McWilliam, the surgeon, thought the fever, when we reached higher up the stream, might probably assume a milder character, and the change of air might soon restore the patients still remaining on board, who were not desirous of going in the *Wilberforce* to the sea; and it being of importance to reach Rabbah this year, to finish the chain of treaties with chiefs on the banks of the Niger, I deemed it my duty to try the experiment; and accordingly I weighed at the same time with the *Wilberforce*, on the 21st of September, and the *Albert* proceeded up the river while she moved down.

The cases of sickness, however, continued to increase, till at length, when we got to Egga, on the 28th September, the only remaining engineer was taken ill, and no officers, excepting Dr. McWilliam, Mr. Willie, mate, and myself, were free from fever. We continued wooding and preparing to return down the river till the 4th of October, when I was myself seized with fever, and Mr. Willie a day or two afterwards.

On the 5th of October, Mr. Willie weighed and dropped down the river, but was soon prevented by sickness from carrying on duty; and Dr. McWilliam, assisted by only one white seaman, lately recovered from fever, took charge of the vessel, not thinking it right, in my state of fever to report Mr. Willie's illness.

From want of engineers we should have had to drop down the whole length of the river without steam, had not Dr. Stanger, the Geologist, in the most spirited manner, after consulting Tredgold's work on steam, and getting some little instruction from the convalescent engineer, undertaken to work the engine himself. The heat of the engine room affected the engineer so much as to throw him back in his convalescence; but Dr. Stanger took the vessel safely below Eboe without any thing going wrong with the machinery; while Dr. McWilliam, in addition to his enormous press of duty, as a medical officer, conducted the ship down the river in the most able and judicious manner. I may here remark that the doctor steered the ship entirely by Commander William Allen's excellent chart of the Niger, of the correctness of which we had a good opportunity of judging on ascending the river, and which proved eminently useful on the passage down; and Mr. Brown, clerk, a native of Africa, who had been up the river before, also rendered him considerable assistance in the pilotage.

When about 100 miles from the sea, Captain Becroft happily made his appearance in the *Æthiope* steamer, having been requested to ascend the

river and communicate with us by Com. Wm. Allen of the Wilberforce ; and it was really a providential mercy that he arrived when he did ; for had any accident, however trivial, happened to the engines, they could not have been worked any longer, as Dr. Stanger had no knowledge of the manner of rectifying it. Fever still prevented my going on deck, and there was no executive officer to take the vessel over the bar, and only one convalescent sailor doing duty, and no black sailor who could properly take the helm. Captain Becroft, however, came on board with an engineer, and not only took the vessel over the bar, but brought her all the way across to this anchorage, (a distance of 160 miles,) where we arrived in safety on the 17th inst.

The assistance rendered by Captain Becroft, independent of the services of his vessel, the *Æthiope*, was, I can assure their lordships, almost indispensable to the safety of the *Albert* ; and I consider it to have been so highly conducive to the preservation of many valuable lives, which might have been sacrificed had we run aground in the Delta, and remained there even for a few days, that I shall present him with £105., and his engineer with £10., 10s., by bills on the Accountant General of the Navy, and I trust their lordships will sanction this expenditure when they take the circumstances of the case and the highly meritorious conduct of Captain Becroft into consideration.

The morning after our arrival here, the sick were all landed in comfortable quarters, provided for the officers and men in the most kind and prompt manner by the agent of the Western African Company ; and we have reason to believe the climate to be healthy for the present. The air is cooler than the Niger by about 12 degrees.

I omitted to mention, that off the bar of the Nun we met the *Soudan*, about to re-ascend the river, under charge of Lieutenant Strange, in the absence of Lieut. Fishbourne, who had been sent sick to Ascension. She was in a very inefficient state, and returned with us to the anchorage. Mr. Strange is at present in charge of the *Albert*, as well as the *Soudan*, the officers of this ship of every rank being in sick quarters, with the exception of Mr. Mouat, assistant clerk, doing duty at the hospital.

I regret to state, that in addition to the loss of Mr. Nightingale, assistant surgeon, and four seamen, as mentioned in my letter of the 18th of September, between the Confluence and Egga, Mr. Lodge, the second engineer, threw himself overboard in a fit of delirium, and was drowned ; and that afterwards two seamen and one marine of the ship died, and Mr. Kingdon, seamen's schoolmaster of the *Soudan* ; and that Mr. Willie, mate, and the purser's steward, have died here since our arrival ; and it is my painful duty to add, that the death of Commander Bird Allen, of the *Soudan*, has been this moment reported to me, and that Mr. D. H. Stenhouse, acting lieutenant of the *Albert*, is lying in a most precarious state. For several days after Mr. Willie was taken ill, he insisted occasionally upon getting out of his cot (which was on deck) and giving orders, and I fear the extra exertions of this zealous young officer contributed much to aggravate his case.

I am happy to say there is a general improvement taking place in the remainder of the sick, with the exception of Dr. McWilliam and Mr.

Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, who have lately been taken ill, the latter with the "river fever," and Dr. McWilliam, it is feared, may prove to be so likewise; but these cases, I trust, will not prove severe, now that we are in a better and cooler climate. I hope all the patients will be so far improved, and the engineer so much recovered, as in a short time to be able to proceed with the *Albert* to Ascension.

I call the disease the "river fever," because the surgeons report it to be of a nature that is not treated of in any work on the subject, and it has such peculiarities as they appear never before to have witnessed either in African or West Indian fever.

The *Soudan*, as alluded to before, left the Confluence on her passage down the river on the 19th of September, under charge of Lieutenant Fishbourne, with the master, a mate, and the second engineer able to do a little duty; but on the following day these officers were too ill to afford Mr. Fishbourne any assistance. He had, however, two stokers able to drive the engines, who were for a time well enough to do duty, and he reached the mouth of the Nun in the short space of two days afterwards. During the last 24 hours before reaching Fernando Po he was compelled to work the engines and do every other duty himself. Such exertions could not fail to hurt his health, and he was seized with fever at this place after his arrival, though I am happy to say he was doing well on board the *Wilberforce* when she sailed for Ascension.

I beg strongly to recommend the zeal and exertions of this officer for the favorable consideration of their lordships.

The *Soudan* opportunely met the *Dolphin* at the mouth of the Nun, and received prompt assistance from her commander, who embarked 35 patients (all that were fit to be removed,) and sailed with them for Ascension, under charge of Mr. Sterling, assistant surgeon of the *Wilberforce*.

Before the *Soudan* reached Fernando Po, Mr. Marshall, acting surgeon, and Mr. Waters, clerk in charge, fell a sacrifice to the climate; and a stoker of the *Soudan*, and the seamen's schoolmaster of the *Albert*, died after their arrival.

Mr. Thompson, assistant surgeon of the *Wilberforce*, had charge of the sick on board the *Soudan* on her passage down the river, and his exertions and fatigue, from which he is now suffering, were only equalled by those of Mr. Fishbourne.

The *Wilberforce* left the Confluence on the 21st of September, but, owing to the necessity of cutting fuel, did not reach the mouth of the Nun until the 25th, nor Fernando Po till the 1st of October. Dr. Pritchett, the acting surgeon of that ship, had 26 cases under treatment when she left the Confluence, and the number increased afterwards, and I can assure their lordships that the exertions of that officer were of no ordinary kind, and his duties on the way to Ascension, now that he has no assistant, are likely to be still more arduous. This officer's services, as well as those of Mr. Thompson, acting surgeon of the *Soudan*, render them highly deserving of their lordships' consideration for promotion. The inspector of fleets and naval hospitals will, when he receives their reports, be well able to judge of their merits and arduous services on this expedition.

The *Wilberforce*, during her passage down and at Fernando Po, had

the misfortune to lose her purser, Mr. Cyrus Wakeham, and Peter Fitzgerald, a stoker; also Mr. Harvey, acting master of the *Albert*; and Mr. Coleman, acting assistant surgeon of the *Soudan*.

I have before mentioned the exertions and judgment displayed by Dr. McWilliam, the surgeon of this vessel, in bringing her down the greater part of the *Niger* in safety; but this would be considered the more remarkable if it were possible to convey to their lordships the exertions and fatigue he had to go through in his attendance upon the sick. I cannot speak too much in praise of this valuable officer, nor feel thankful enough that a man of so much talent and energy was appointed to the expedition.

I have already alluded to Dr. Stanger's praiseworthy conduct in his acquiring a knowledge of the steam-engine, by which we were enabled to get down the river so much more speedily than we otherwise could have done; but this gentleman was, if possible, still more useful in the medical assistance which he rendered to Dr. McWilliam, who latterly had no assistant surgeon to relieve him in his duties. I am sorry to say that Dr. Stanger is beginning to feel the effect of his exertions, having had fever (although slightly) within the last two days.

I must also mention Mr. Mouat, assistant clerk, who, having served several years with a surgeon in London, was able to render great assistance in the medical department up the river, and is particularly of use at this moment when Dr. McWilliam and Mr. Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, are ill. I beg to recommend to their lordships' consideration the propriety of remunerating this gentleman for his services, particularly as his pay as clerk's assistant is so very small.

In bringing before their lordships' notice this admirable conduct of the surgeon and acting surgeons of the expedition, I wish by no means to disparage the exertions of Mr. Woodhouse, the assistant surgeon of this ship, or of Mr. Sterling, the assistant surgeon of the *Wilberforce*, or those of the deceased medical officers, which were very great, though not of so responsible a nature as those of Dr. McWilliam and Dr. Pritchett, or of Mr. Thompson, who before descended the river with a large number of sick in the *Soudan*, and was for a length of time doing duty in that vessel during the protracted illness of the late acting surgeon, Mr. Marshall.

The number of deaths that has happened after the vessels got through the *Delta* until the sailing of the *Wilberforce* hence for *Ascension*, is shown in the enclosed paper. I have no exact return of the number taken ill in the *Wilberforce*, but I believe it may be stated that only five white persons escaped the fever in that vessel, whilst there are only four who have not been attacked in the *Albert* up to the present time, and no white person in the *Soudan* escaped it; and when I add that Dr. McWilliam is of opinion that few, if any, will be fit to return to the coast of Africa who have had the fever, and that every lieutenant, excepting Mr. Strange, all the medical officers but Dr. Pritchett and Mr. Thompson, (it is doubtful yet whether Dr. McWilliam has the river fever or not), all the mates, masters, second masters and clerks, the whole of the engineers and stokers of the expedition, and the gunner of the *Albert*, (the only vessel that has an officer of that rank) have been attacked, their lordships will be able to form an idea of the paralyzed state of the steam vessels.

It will be impossible for me to inform their lordships as to the efficiency of the expedition for future operations until I can get to *Ascension*. I

may, however, observe that it will be found scarcely possible to officer and man more than one of the steam vessels, unless assistance be sent from England, or obtained from the strength of the African squadron.

As the *Æthiope* will probably go home in April next, I have obtained the promise of Captain Becroft to leave his surgeon behind, if he can be spared, who would take an acting order as assistant surgeon, and willingly go up the Niger again; and if he can spare his black engineer also, he will endeavor to induce him to remain out, with the view of joining the expedition.

Could their lordships obtain assistant surgeons and black engineers in England to volunteer for the expedition it would be most desirable, as it is quite a contingency our obtaining the individuals alluded to, belonging to the *Æthiope*.

Dr. McWilliam is quite of opinion, as far as he can judge, that the Niger is not fit for white constitutions, and I shall take care to keep this in view when making arrangements at Ascension, so that the fewest possible number of white men may be continued in the steam vessels.

Captain Becroft, whose knowledge of the river exceeds that of any other person, is of opinion (and I quite concur with him on the subject) that the Niger should not be entered before the beginning of July, as it is doubtful whether the river will have sufficiently risen to insure the passage up without detention; so that their lordships may calculate upon the *Albert* and *Wilberforce* remaining at Ascension till the 1st of June.

It will be necessary for one steam vessel to go up the Niger next year, as I left the *Amelia* tender at the confluence of the Niger and the *Tchadda*, for the protection of the people of the model farm. Not thinking it right to leave up the river any white person after the fatal sickness we had experienced, I placed the vessel in charge of a trustworthy black, with 12 other natives of Africa under him, all intelligent, steady men.

Their lordships will remember that they gave permission for the utensils of the model farm to be carried out by the expedition, which were landed at the desire of Mr. Can, the superintendent, at a spot which he selected for the site of the farm, situated immediately opposite to the Confluence; and as Mr. Can made a request for naval protection to his people in the absence of the steamers, which I considered very reasonable, I obtained volunteers to remain there in the *Amelia* before the *Albert* went to Egga; and on my return to the Confluence I was too ill to do duty, but Dr. McWilliam, at my desire, sent nine months' provisions on board, and cowries were left to buy several months' more. In our distressed state it would have been impossible to tow the *Amelia* down the river, but independently of that consideration, it was, I conceive, necessary to leave a vessel for the protection of the farm people.

It is also very desirable that a vessel should get up to Rabbah, if possible, next year, not only to complete a series of treaties which have been already commenced, but to show the people of Rabbah that a man-of-war can get up to their town; and the presence of one of her Majesty's vessels there might, I conceive, have a beneficial effect in their future treatment of the Nufi nation, whom we found much oppressed by the Felatahs, and also tend much to the extinction of the slave trade in the upper part of the Niger. This, however, cannot be determined upon till I meet my brother commissioners at Ascension.

Should only one of the steamers ascend the Niger next year I would prefer one of the larger ones to be selected, from their superior velocity and stowage. Under present circumstances I would countermand the coals which I requested might be forwarded to Bonny, though, if already shipped, they will doubtless prove very useful; for it is more difficult to procure wood in that than in most other African rivers, owing to the prejudice of the natives against Kroomen cutting it.

I conceive it to be my duty to go to England by the first opportunity from Ascension after my arrival, in order to lay the exact condition of the expedition before their lordships, and I have every reason to think I shall be able to arrive in March, which would give me ample time to rejoin the expedition should their lordships require my further services.

I may state for their lordships' information, that the Albert and Wilberforce could not proceed to England with safety excepting in the summer months, and I consider the Soudan as quite incapable of returning to Europe at all. I am preparing to leave the Soudan in this sheltered harbor, in charge of native ship keepers; and as Captain Becroft has promised to make his engineer light the fires occasionally, and work the engine, and as Lieutenant Blount, of the Pluto, will be able to do the same when he comes into port, there is every probability of the machinery being kept in good order.

I am in daily expectation of the arrival of the Golden Spring, with fuel from England, of which there is scarcely enough remaining here to fill the Albert's bunkers, the Pluto having used a large quantity of our store. I hope a supply of fuel may have been sent to Ascension before this time, so as to enable us to keep the machinery of the vessels in good order at that island.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

H. D. TROTTER, *Captain.*

The following are the names of officers and men of the Niger Expedition who have died between the 1st of September, 1841 (the time of the vessels getting through the Delta of the Niger on the passage up, and the first breaking out of the "river fever" on board the Soudan) and the 25th of October, 1841. The list does not include any who have died on the passage to Ascension in the Dolphin or Wilberforce:—

*Her Majesty's Steam Vessels Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan.*

<i>Names:</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Decease.</i>
ALBERT:		
F. D. Nightingale	Assistant surgeon	
G. B. Harvey	Acting master	Died in the Wilberforce.
W. C. Willie	Mate	Oct. 18, 1841
Albion Lodge	Second engineer	Oct. 7, 1841
John Peglar	Armourer	Sept. 6, 1841
George Powell	Cooper	Sept. 11, 1841
John Burges	Sailmaker's crew	Sept. 14, 1841
James Robertson	Stoker	Sept. 17, 1841
John Fuge	Ship's cook	Sept. 27, 1841
George Symes	Caulker	Oct. 17, 1841
Robert Milward	Purser's steward	Oct. 22, 1841
Lewis J. Wolf	Seamen's schoolmaster	Sept. 27, 1841; died in the Soudan.

## WILBERFORCE :

Cyrus Wakeham - - -	Purser - - - - -
— Kneebone - - -	A. B. - - - - -
— Rablin - - -	Sapper - - - - -
— Fitzgerald - - -	Stoker - - - - -

## SOUDAN :

Bird Allen - - - - -	Commander - - - - -	Oct. 25, 1841
W. B. Marshall - - -	Acting surgeon - - -	Sept. 21, 1841
H. Coleman - - - - -	Assistant surgeon - - -	
N. Waters - - - - -	Clerk in charge - - -	Sept. 22, 1841
W. Levinge - - - - -	Captain's steward - - -	
James Thomas - - -	Carpenter's crew - - -	Sept. 21, 1841
Christopher Bigley - - -	Stoker - - - - -	Oct. 2, 1841
William Kingdon - - -	Seamen schoolmaster - - -	Oct. 22, 1841 ; died in the Albert.

H. D. TROTTER, *Captain.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

ABOUT a year ago I proposed to Judge Wilkeson, that measures should be taken to have a "prize essay" written and published on the subject of Colonization, to which he replied, through you, that if I could find gentlemen to offer the premiums I mentioned, he would give the notice, or publish the proposition, that so much would be given for the best essay on the subject. My attention has been so much directed to other matters, that I have, in a good degree, neglected this important measure. I wrote to a wealthy gentleman on the subject, but his mind was that, "if the Society would distribute their annual reports, and the monthly paper they publish, in the South, containing the character, progress, and claims of the Colony, these facts would be as useful and convincing as any essay written upon the subject."

Nothing would be more gratifying to my feelings than to see the Reports and the Repository widely circulated through the South. But if they are to be circulated at the expense of the Society, in order that the Southern men may have their prejudices removed, and their hearts enlisted in the cause of Colonization, it would cost the Society as much every year to circulate these publications extensively, as it would require to publish a large edition of a "prize essay," and then a good essay would contain as much substantial information, embodied and presented at one view, relative to the origin, progress, and feasibility of the Colonization scheme, as could be collected from the pages of the Annual Reports and the Repository in the course of several years. Besides the Society does not know who would welcome the Reports and the Periodical when sent. Some, no doubt, would be glad to receive these valuable publications, while others would feel indignant at the liberty taken in obtruding on them, such, in their opinion, offensive works, and some, no doubt, would require the kindness done to them, by returning the publications with insulting language. A good essay on the plan proposed would cost the Society no-

thing; it would be bought up and read by those whose attention has been somewhat directed to the subject, and it might be the happy means of inducing thousands to aid in the good cause of Colonization, whose hearts would be little affected by a Report, or a number of the Repository, that might accidentally fall into their hands. I do not pretend to say what an essay of the kind ought to contain. But in 150 or 200 pages, a large amount of very important and useful information might be comprised, and many strong arguments in support of the cause might be presented.

A chapter might be written on the origin and character of the African race, together with some account of the soil, climate, productions, rivers, mountains, &c., of Africa. In a second chapter a description might be given of the government, customs, manners, religion, trade, &c., of the native tribes. A whole chapter, perhaps, ought to be taken up in presenting to an indignant, but sympathizing world, the origin, progress, cruelties, &c., of that most horrible and detestable of all trades—the slave trade—and in showing what measures have been taken by different Governments to suppress that abominable traffic, especially pointing out the successful efforts of the Liberian colonies in the good work.

Another chapter might contain an account of the origin, progress, and present state of the African colonies, furnishing particulars respecting the government, officers, laws, schools, churches, habits, climate, commerce, &c., of these infant States. And last, though not least, the essay might be closed by pointing out the benefits resulting to this country by having the free colored population removed, and as many of the slave population, (of which there is now a large surplus,) as masters might choose to manumit, with the benevolent design of transporting them to “the land of the free and the home of the brave,” as Liberia may well be called. And the essayist might depict in glowing language, the importance and necessity of sustaining the Colonization Society, in view of the great and unspeakable advantages, civil, political and religious, which it has been, and is still capable of imparting to the benighted and long trodden-down tribes of Africa.

A “prize essay,” well written, containing such matter, and also drawing distinctly and strongly the contrast between Colonization and Abolition principles, and at the same time showing what influence many of the great and good in the Southern States have exerted in favor of Colonization. Such an essay would certainly exert a very happy and extensive influence over the people of the South. It would, no doubt, obtain a wide circulation, and would impart light to many who are ignorant of the claims if not of the existence of the Colonization Society. Going forth under the sanction of the Parent Society, it would be viewed as containing a fair exhibition of the principles which govern the friends of that institution, and it would remove the prejudice, and dispel the fears of many who imagine, or affect to imagine, that “Colonization” and “Abolition” are almost convertible terms.

Not only would such a volume promote the cause of Colonization in the South: it would likewise exert a very beneficial influence over many hearts in the North. Its “plain, unvarnished tale” would tend to stop the tongue of defamation. Many who read but little on the subject of Colonization would read such a production, attracted by its title—a “prize

essay"—and therefore supposed to be, as it would be, a masterly effort. Many of the free colored people of the North, who are deluded by the enemies of Colonization, and prejudiced against the land of their fathers, from which they were rudely and wickedly torn, would read such an essay, and would by its facts and arguments be roused to a sense of their true interests—would quit the "flesh pots" of Egypt, around which they so fondly linger, and would wend their way to the "promised land"—the palmy plains of Ethiopia, carrying with them the Word of Life to their long lost brethren, a far richer inheritance than that which they collect from the "golden sands" that roll down from "Afric's sunny fountains"—or than the guilty gains they secure by selling each other to the harpies that infest their hitherto ill-fated shores. But the influence of a good essay on Colonization, would not be confined to the South and North, or any particular section of this country, it would extend to England, and other foreign countries.

There is certainly great need, especially in England, of correct information on the subject of African Colonization; and a work like that to which I refer, would place the subject in a proper light, and perhaps cause the people of Great Britain to regard the claims of Liberia, and compel their cruisers to respect the rights and the interests of that infant nation.

If then, so much good could be accomplished by a "prize essay" on Colonization, will not some of the liberal, and patriotic friends of the cause unite, and offer a certain amount of money for the best essay on the subject? I do not say what amount of money should be offered as a premium, but perhaps from \$300 to \$500 would be a reward sufficient to compensate the writer, inasmuch as the *honor* of gaining the prize—of writing the best essay on one of the most benevolent human enterprizes of the age, and of exerting a hallowed, and wide-spread influence—would, with many, be the great object of entering the list of competitors. If none of the living friends of Colonization feel disposed to offer any thing in the way of a premium for the best book on the subject, it may be that some of those who expect soon to quit this vale of tears for a brighter world, and feel disposed to bequeath something to the cause of Colonization, could not make a better disposition of their legacy than by devoting it, or a part of it, to the object now in contemplation. If any of the wealthy and good are disposed to respond to this appeal, and offer a liberal premium for the best work on Colonization, no doubt the occasion, as you observe in your letter, would "call forth much talent and excite a great interest." The subject is one of vast importance, and ought to call into requisition the best talent in the country. The influence to be exerted by a "prize essay" on such a subject, would not be slight or ephemeral, but it would be a deep, permanent, and extensive influence—felt in Africa and in this country, and indirectly throughout the world—felt on earth and in heaven, through time, and throughout eternity.

Should these observations meet the approbation of any of the zealous friends of Colonization, and influence them to furnish premiums for an essay on the subject, they can communicate their views to yourself, and state how much they will contribute toward this enterprize; and when a sufficient amount is promised, the Executive Committee can give the notice, determine on the size of the work, appoint a committee to exam-

ine the manuscripts, and fix the time when they shall be handed over for inspection. May Heaven succeed and bless the undertaking.

Very affectionately, yours, &c.,

ABBEVILLE, S. C., FEB. 2, 1842.

W. R. H.

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FOR THE REPOSITORY.

“THE CAUSE OF COLONIZATION.”

MR. EDITOR:—It may with singular truth be asserted that we live in an age of extraordinary religious and moral exertions. The period seems to have arrived when, in the language of the prophet, “the Lord is exalted; for he dwelleth on high; he hath filled Zion with righteousness and judgment.” In the existence and formation of the various humane and charitable institutions of our favored Republic, “wisdom and knowledge seem to be the stability of the times;” and in contemplating these works of mercy, the assurance is given to the Christian, “that now his salvation is nearer than when he first believed!”

What a season is now presented for Christian and zealous exertion! A great portion of the world seems to be aroused from that long slumber of apathy and spiritual indifference in which sin and ignorance had bound them; and the cause of humanity is every day acquiring fresh energy and substantial support, from the light of knowledge, the freedom of inquiry, and the labor of research. In this view of the great designs of philanthropy contemplated by the various associations which have been established for the amelioration of human oppression and the dissemination of moral influence, it is delightful to contemplate the untiring exertions, the devoted sacrifices, and the judicious labors of the friends of the American Colonization Society. And who that views with the anxiety of a patriot, the present political excitements of our national legislature, and the growing and appalling evils inseparable from the overwhelming disproportion of our mixed population, can, for a moment doubt the vast importance of this institution to the best interests and security of the American people? Who that has witnessed the success of its limited labors even amidst discouragement and distrust, and listened to its frequent and touching appeals (so often unheeded) can say that such a community of Christian fellowship, under a discreet and judicious zeal, is without its benefits and blessings to our beloved country.

It does appear to me, Mr. Editor, that a large majority of the American people have not yet calmly and dispassionately considered the objects contemplated by the Colonization Society, and the claims which it has upon their patriotism, their regard and their liberality. The avowed, legitimate and defined objects which encircle its operations and develop its plans, are too often identified with the visionary schemes and speculative opinions of spurious and mistaken benevolence. In these days of restless innovations, sectional prejudices, and political animosities, there are to be found many of those active and misguided spirits who, disclaiming the aid of a sober, progressive, and judicious charity, rush at once into the extravagances of an intemperate course of action, and by the arbitrary enforcements of a hurried zeal, destroy the fair fabric which they intended to erect.

In these political commotions which are made to agitate the public mind on the subject of slavery, the sudden and dangerous movements of the abolitionists, are too often identified with the steady, practical, and well-digested plans of the Colonization Society. In these excitements it is difficult to arrest and fix the judgment even of the most reflecting and benevolent; for, as has been justly observed, "in the commotions of a tempest, tyrants tremble as well as slaves."

It would seem, sir, that in the view in which the benignant designs of the Society may be regarded, that a "sound policy" would invite the hearty and united co-operation of the statesman and the patriot. Indeed, so pregnant is the subject with an absorbing importance to the country at large, that it would seem obligatory on the national representatives of the people, to second the valuable practical exertions and operations of the friends of this institution. Could the great object of the Society be brought, by the generous sacrifice of all party feeling, before the assembled wisdom of Congress, solemnly invested with the dignity and importance which it demands, and charged with the weighty responsibility imposed by a deep sense of justice to the American people, that body could scarcely fail to properly appreciate and heartily co-operate in the labors of this valuable institution. I do believe, nay, I speak with the soberness of truth, that a large majority of the people of the South, while they regard indignant-ly the movements of the abolitionists, are ready with a benevolence common to them, and with a generous spirit of compromise, to firmly stand as prominent and zealous co-operators with the friends and advocates of the Colonization Society. There is, sir, an alarming annunciation in the language of that prediction which is every day sounding in our ears, that the day is not distant when the evils which press upon us in connection with our colored population will be greatly accumulated. If the fulfilment of that prophecy is ever to be averted from our country, it can only be done through the active and successful labors of this Society, strengthened by the power of Congress, and aided by its legislative wisdom and munificence. It is the peculiar province of the patriot to institute the inquiry as to the best means which can be devised, to banish that impending and inevitable calamity which the increase of the slave population, must sooner or later entail upon this nation. But if sound policy based on the principles of self-preservation, and the perpetuity of our common liberty would seem to urge immediate inquiry and action on this momentous subject, the force of moral obligation, should be no less binding upon an enlightened, brave, and virtuous people. It is difficult to find a nobler employment for high intellectual endowments and moral worth, than that in which the loftiest achievements of the mind, are consecrated to the happiness, improvement and freedom of the human race. To succour the unfortunate—to protect the defenceless—"to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked," are the offices and the acceptable sacrifices of that charity which is the offspring of rational Christianity. But to unbind the manacles of oppression, to sever those bonds which degrade that lofty image in which man was originally formed, to usher the imprisoned soul into a new and second creation of intelligence and virtue, and knowledge and freedom, is truly god-like in its vast and comprehensive designs. If there be in creation a spectacle of transcendant moral sublimity, it is to be found in the contemplation of a mind left free to receive

its own impressions from the God of its creation and the acknowledged revelation of his divine will.

Christian philosophy, Mr. Editor, on this subject has ample scope for the exercise of its merciful resources. The voice of prophecy is not silent as to the fate and future condition of that unfortunate race, who are now setting in the darkness and shadow of a spiritual death. In that moral renovation which in future times is to disarm oppression, to perpetuate peace, and give "liberty to the captive," it is declared that Ethiopia in her civil as well as her religious privileges "shall stretch forth her hands unto God!" I trust that the several denominations which compose the Christian population of our country, will no longer be indifferent to the objects and claims of the Society. In the merciful designs of Providence, they may be regarded as the instruments through which the grace of God, and the blessings of salvation are to be carried, and firmly established on the shores of benighted Africa.

The writer of this communication earnestly commends the cause of Colonization to his fellow citizens and brethren, and would affectionately inquire, which of the charities of human nature can be more suitably applied, or more nobly directed, than that which they can here consecrate to the services of humanity and religion.

HOWARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, 30TH MARCH, 1842.

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#### AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE TREATY below is one of such great interest, and at present, a matter of such animated discussion, that we are certain our readers will be glad to see it entire.

#### THE QUINTUPLE TREATY.

*Signed at London, December 20, 1841.*

ART. I. Their majesties the Emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, the king of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to prohibit all trade in slaves, either by their respective subjects, or under their respective flags, or by means of capital belonging to their respective subjects, and to declare such traffic piracy. Their majesties further declare, that any vessel which may attempt to carry on the slave trade shall, by the fact alone, lose all right to the protection of their flag.

ART. II. In order more completely to accomplish the object of the present treaty, the high contracting parties agree by common consent, that those of their ships of war which shall be provided with special warrants and orders, prepared according to the forms of the annex A of the present treaty, may search every merchant vessel belonging to any one of the high contracting parties which shall, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the traffic in slaves, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been engaged in the traffic during the voyage in which she shall have been met with by the said cruisers; and that such cruisers may detain, and send, or carry away such vessels in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereafter agreed upon.

Nevertheless, the abovementioned right of searching the merchant vessel of any one or the other of the high contracting parties shall be exercised only by ships of war whose commanders shall have the rank of cap-

tain or that of lieutenant in the royal or imperial navy, unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, have devolved upon an officer of inferior rank. The commander of such ship of war shall be furnished with warrants according to the form annexed to the present treaty, under letter A.

The said mutual right of search shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean sea. Moreover, the space within which the exercise of the said right shall be confined shall be bounded, on the north, by the 32d parallel of north latitude: on the west, by the eastern coast of America, from the point where the 32d parallel of north latitude strikes that coast, down to the 45th parallel of south latitude: on the south, by the 45th parallel of south latitude, from the point where that parallel strikes the eastern coast of America to the 80th degree of longitude east from the meridian of Greenwich: and on the east, by the same degree of longitude, from the point where it is intersected by the 45th parallel of south latitude up to the coast of India.

ART. III. Each of the high contracting parties which may choose to employ cruisers for the suppression of the slave trade, and to exercise the mutual right of search, reserves to itself to fix, according to its own convenience, the number of the ships of war which shall be employed on the service stipulated in the second article of the present treaty, as well as the stations on which the said ships shall cruise.

The names of the ships appointed for this purpose, and those of their commanders, shall be communicated by each of the high contracting parties to the others; and they shall reciprocally apprise each other every time that a cruiser shall be placed on a station, or shall be recalled thence, in order that the necessary warrants may be delivered by the governments authorising the search, and returned to those governments by the government which has received them, when those warrants shall no longer be necessary for the execution of the present treaty.

ART. IV. Immediately after the government which employs the cruisers shall have notified to the government which is to authorize the search the number and the names of the cruisers which it intends to employ, the warrants authorising the search shall be made out according to the form annexed to the present treaty, under letter A, and shall be delivered by the government which authorises the search to the government which employs the cruisers.

In no case shall the mutual right of search be exercised upon the ships of war of the high contracting parties.

The high contracting parties shall agree upon a particular signal, to be used exclusively by those cruisers which shall be invested with the right of search.

ART. V. The cruisers of the high contracting parties authorised to exercise the right of search and detention in execution of the present treaty shall conform themselves strictly to the instructions annexed to the said treaty, under letter B, in all that relates to the formalities of the search and of the detention, as well as to the measures to be taken, in order that the vessels suspected of having been employed in the traffic may be delivered over to the competent tribunals.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of making

in these instructions by common consent, such alterations as circumstances may render necessary.

The cruisers of the high contracting parties shall mutually afford to each other assistance in all cases when it may be useful that they should act in concert.

ART. VI. Whenever a merchant vessel, sailing under the flag of one of the high contracting parties, shall have been detained by a cruiser of the other, duly authorised to that effect, conformably to the provisions of the present treaty, such merchant vessel, as well as the master, the crew, the cargo, and the slaves who may be on board, shall be brought into such place as the high contracting parties shall have respectively designated for that purpose, and they shall be delivered over to the authorities appointed with that view by the government within whose possession such place is situated, in order that proceedings may be had with respect to them before the competent tribunals in the manner hereafter specified.

When the commander of the cruiser shall not think fit to undertake himself the bringing in and the delivery up of the detained vessel, he shall intrust that duty to an officer of the rank of lieutenant in the royal or imperial navy, or at least to the officer who shall at the time be third in authority on board the detaining ship.

ART. VII. If the commander of a cruiser of one of the high contracting parties should have reason to suspect that a merchant vessel sailing under the convoy of, or in company with, a ship of war of one of the other contracting parties, has been engaged in the slave trade, or has been fitted out for that trade, he shall make known his suspicions to the commander of the ship of war, who shall proceed alone to search the suspected vessel; and in case the last mentioned commander should ascertain that the suspicion is well founded, he shall cause the vessel, as well as the master, the crew, the cargo, and the slaves who may be on board, to be taken into a port belonging to the nation of the detained vessel, to be there proceeded against before the competent tribunals, in the manner hereafter directed.

ART. VIII. As soon as a merchant vessel detained, and sent in for adjudication, shall arrive at the port to which she is to be carried in conformity with annex B, to the present treaty, the commander of the cruiser which shall have detained her, or the officer appointed to bring her in, shall deliver to the authorities appointed for that purpose a copy, signed by himself, of all the lists, declarations, and other documents specified in the instructions annexed to the present treaty, under letter B; and the said authorities shall proceed, in consequence, to the search of the detained vessel, and of her cargo as also to an inspection of her crew, and of the slaves who may be on board, after having previously given notice of the time of such search and inspection to the commander of the cruiser, or to the officer who shall have brought in the vessel, in order that he, or some person whom he may appoint to represent him, may be present thereat.

A minute of these proceedings shall be drawn up in duplicate, which shall be signed by the persons who shall have taken part in, or who shall have been present at, the same; and one of these documents shall be delivered to the commander of the cruiser, or to the officer appointed by him to bring in the detained vessel.

ART. IX. Every merchant vessel of any one or other of the five na-

tions, which shall be searched and detained in virtue of the provisions of the present treaty, shall, unless proof be given to the contrary, be deemed to have been engaged in the slave trade, or to have been fitted out for that traffic, if in the fitting, in the equipment, or on board the said vessel during the voyage in which she was detained, there shall be found to have been one of the articles hereafter specified, that is to say—

1. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are used in merchant vessels.

2. Divisions or bulk-heads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than is necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

3. Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave-deck.

4. Shackles, bolts or handcuffs.

5. A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of such merchant vessel.

6. An extraordinary number of water casks, or of other receptacles for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outward, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra number of casks or of other receptacles should only be used to hold palm-oil or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

7. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of such merchant vessel.

8. A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of such merchant vessel; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

9. An extraordinary quantity of ice, of the flour of Brazil manioc, or cassada, commonly called farina, or of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such quantity of rice, farina, maize, Indian corn, or any other article of food, should be entered on the manifest, as forming a part of the trading cargo of the vessel.

10. A quantity of mats or matting greater than is necessary for the use of such merchant vessel, unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as forming part of the cargo.

If it is established that one or more of the articles above specified are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the traffic; she shall in consequence be condemned, and declared lawful prize, unless the master or the owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the tribunal that at the time of her detention or capture the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking; and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of detention, or which might have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when she was captured, were indispensable for the accomplishment of the lawful object of her voyage.

ART. X. Proceedings shall be immediately taken against the vessel detained, as above stated, her master, her crew, and her cargo, before the competent tribunals of the country, to which she belongs; and they shall be tried and adjudged according to the established forms and laws in force in that country; and if it results from the proceedings that the said vessel

was employed in the slave trade, or fitted out for that traffic, the vessel, her fittings, and her cargo of merchandise, shall be confiscated; and the master, the crew, and their accomplices, shall be dealt with conformably to the laws by which they shall have been tried.

In case of confiscation, the proceeds of the sale of the aforesaid vessel shall, within the space of six months, reckoning from the date of the sale, be placed at the disposal of the government of the country to which the ship which made the capture belongs, in order to be employed in conformity with the laws of that country.

ART. XI. If any one of the articles specified in article IX of the present treaty is found on board a merchant vessel, or if it is proved to have been on board of her during the voyage in which she was captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to the master, or to the owner, or to any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading, even though a sentence of condemnation should not have been pronounced against the vessel, as a consequence of her detention.

ART. XII. In all cases in which a vessel shall have been detained in conformity with the present treaty, as having been employed in the slave trade, or fitted out for that traffic, and shall, in consequence, have been tried and confiscated, the government of the cruiser which shall have made the capture, or the government whose tribunal shall have condemned the vessel may purchase the condemned vessel for the service of its royal navy, at a price fixed by a competent person, selected for that purpose by the said tribunal. The government whose cruiser shall have made the capture shall have a right of preference in the purchase of the vessel. But if the condemned vessel should not be purchased in the manner above pointed out, she shall be wholly broken up immediately after the sentence of confiscation, and sold in separate portions after having been broken up.

ART. XIII. When by the sentence of the competent tribunal it shall have been ascertained that a merchant vessel detained in virtue of the present treaty was not engaged in the slave trade, and was not fitted out for that traffic, she shall be restored to the lawful owner or owners. And if, in the course of the proceedings, it shall have been proved that the vessel was searched and detained illegally, or without sufficient cause of suspicion; or that the search and detention were attended with abuse or vexation, the commander of the cruiser or the officer who shall have boarded the said vessel, or the officers who shall have been intrusted with bringing her in, and under whose authority, according to the nature of the case, the abuse or vexation shall have occurred shall be liable in costs and damages to the masters and the owners of the vessel and of the cargo.

These costs and damages may be awarded by the tribunal before which the proceedings against the detained vessel, her master, crew, and cargo, shall have been instituted; and the government of the country to which the officer who shall have given occasion for such award shall belong, shall pay the amount of the said costs and damages within the period of six months from the date of the sentence, when the sentence shall have been pronounced by a tribunal sitting in Europe; and within the period of one year when the trial shall have taken place out of Europe.

ART. XIV. When in the search or detention of a merchant vessel effected in virtue of the present treaty any abuse or vexation shall have been committed, and when the vessel shall not have been delivered over to the jurisdiction of her own nation, the master shall make a declaration

upon oath of the abuses or vexations of which he shall have to complain, as well as of the costs and damages to which he shall lay claim; and such declaration shall be made by him before the competent authorities of the first port of his own country at which he shall arrive, or before the consular agent of his own nation at a foreign port, if the vessel shall in the first instance touch at a foreign port where there is such an agent.

This declaration shall be verified by means of an examination upon oath of the principal persons amongst the crew or the passengers who shall have witnessed the search or detention; and a formal statement of the whole shall be drawn up, two copies whereof shall be delivered to the master, who shall forward one of them to his government, in support of his claim for costs and damages.

It is understood, that if any circumstance beyond control shall prevent the master from making his declaration, it may be made by the owner of the vessel, or by any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading of the vessel.

On a copy of the formal statement above mentioned being officially transmitted to it, the government of the country to which the officer to whom the abuses or vexations shall be imputed shall belong, shall forthwith institute an inquiry; and if the validity of the complaint shall be ascertained, that government shall cause to be paid to the master or the owner, or to any other person interested in the equipment or lading of the molested vessel, the amount of costs and damages which shall be due to him.

ART. XV. The high contracting parties engage reciprocally to communicate to each other, when asked to do so, and without expence, copies of the proceedings instituted, and of the judgments given, relative to vessels searched or detained in execution of the provisions of this treaty.

ART. XVI. The high contracting parties agree to insure the immediate freedom of all the slaves who shall be found on board vessels detained and condemned in virtue of the stipulations of the present treaty.

ART. XVII. The high contracting parties agree to invite the maritime powers of Europe, which have not yet concluded treaties for the abolition of the slave trade to accede to the present treaty.

ART. XVIII. The acts or instruments annexed the present treaty, and which it is mutually agreed to consider as forming an integral part thereof, are the following:

A. Forms of warrants of authorization, and of orders for the guidance of the cruisers of each nation, in the searches and detentions to be made in virtue of the present treaty.

B. Instructions for the cruisers of the naval forces employed in virtue of the present treaty, for the suppression of the slave trade.

ART. XIX. The present treaty, consisting of nineteen articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, in English and French, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1841.

ABERDEEN,  
KOLLER,  
ST. AULAIRE,  
SCHLEINITZ,  
BRUNOW.

## ANNEX—INSTRUCTIONS TO CRUISERS.

1. Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to, or bearing the flag of, any one of the high contracting parties, shall be visited by a cruiser of any one of the other high contracting parties, the officer commanding the cruiser shall, before he proceeds to visit the said vessel, exhibit to the master of such vessel the special order which confers upon him by exception the right to visit her; and he shall deliver to such master a certificate, signed by himself, specifying his rank in the navy of his country, and the name of the ship which he commands, and declaring that the only object of his visit is to ascertain whether the vessel is engaged in the slave trade, or is fitted out for the purpose of such traffic, or has been engaged in that traffic during the voyage, in which she has been met with by said cruiser. When the visit is made by an officer of the cruiser other than her commander, such officer shall not be under the rank of lieutenant in the navy; unless he be the officer who is second in command of the ship by which the visit is made; and in this case, such officer shall exhibit to the master of the merchant vessel a copy of the special orders above mentioned, signed by the commander of the cruiser, and shall likewise deliver to such master a certificate signed by himself, specifying the rank which he holds in the navy of his country, the name of the commander under whose orders he is acting, the name of the cruiser to which he belongs, and the object of his visit as hereinbefore recited.

If it shall be ascertained by the visit that the ship's papers are regular, and her proceedings lawful, the officer shall certify upon the log-book of the vessel that the visit took place in virtue of the special orders above mentioned; and when these formalities shall have been completed the vessel shall be permitted to continue her course.

2. If, in consequence of the visit, the officer commanding the cruiser shall be of opinion that there are sufficient grounds for believing that the vessel is engaged in the slave trade, or has been fitted out for that traffic, or has been engaged in that traffic during the voyage in which she is met with by the cruiser; and if he shall in consequence determine to detain her, and to have her delivered up to the jurisdiction of the competent authorities, he shall forthwith cause a list to be made out, in duplicate, of all the papers found on board, and he shall sign this list and the duplicate, adding, after his own name, his rank in the navy, and the name of the vessel under his command.

He shall, in like manner, make out and sign, in duplicate, a declaration, stating the place and time of the detention, the name of the vessel, and that of her master, the names of the persons composing her crew, and the number and condition of the slaves found on board.

This declaration shall further contain an exact description of the state of the vessel and her cargo.

3. The commander of the cruiser shall, without delay, carry or send the detained vessel, with her master, crew, passengers, cargo and slaves found on board, to one of the ports hereinafter specified, in order that proceedings may be instituted in regard to them, conformably to the laws of the country under whose flag the vessel is sailing; and he shall deliver the same to the competent authorities, or to the persons who shall have been specially appointed for that purpose by the government to whom such port shall belong.

4. No person whatever shall be taken out of the detained vessel; nor shall any part of her cargo, nor any of the slaves found on board, be removed from her, until after such vessel shall have been delivered over to the authorities of her own nation, unless the removal of the whole or part of the crew, or of the slaves found on board, shall be deemed necessary, either for the preservation of their lives, or from any other consideration of humanity, or for the safety of the persons who shall be charged with the navigation of the vessel after her detention. In any such case, the commander of the cruiser, or the officer appointed to bring in the detained vessel, shall make a declaration of such removal, in which he shall specify the reasons for the same; and the masters, sailors, passengers or slaves so removed, shall be carried to the same port as the vessel and her cargo, and they shall be received in the same manner as the vessel, agreeably to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

*Provided always,* that nothing in this paragraph shall be understood as applying to slaves found on board of Austrian, Prussian, or Russian vessels; but such slaves shall be disposed of as is specified in the following paragraphs.

5. All Austrian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America, or Africa, by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the Austrian jurisdiction at Trieste.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such Austrian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port

to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Austrian jurisdiction at Trieste, as above stipulated.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the western coast of Africa by cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be carried and delivered up to the French jurisdiction at Goree.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the eastern coast of Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be carried and delivered up to the French jurisdiction at the Isle of Bourbon.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the coast of America, to the southward of the 10th degree of north latitude, by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the French jurisdiction at Cayenne.

All French vessels which shall be detained in the West Indies, or on the coast of America to the northward of the 10th degree of north latitude, by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the French jurisdiction at Martinique.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the western coast of Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the British jurisdiction at Bathurst on the river Gambia.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the eastern coast of Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the British jurisdiction at the Cape of Good Hope.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the coast of America by the cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be carried and delivered up to the British jurisdiction at the colony of Demerara, or at Port Royal, in Jamaica, according as the commander of the cruiser may think most convenient.

All British vessels which shall be detained in the West Indies by the cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be carried and delivered up to the British jurisdiction at Port Royal, in Jamaica.

All Prussian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa, by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the Prussian jurisdiction at Stettin.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such Prussian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Prussian jurisdiction at Stettin, as above stipulated.

All Russian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the Russian jurisdiction at Cronstadt or at Revel, according as the season of the year may allow the one or the other of those ports to be reached.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such Russian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Russian jurisdiction at Cronstadt, or at Revel, as above stipulated.

6. As soon as a merchant vessel, which shall have been detained as aforesaid shall arrive at one of the ports or places above mentioned, the commander of the cruiser, or the officer appointed to bring in such detained vessel, shall forthwith deliver to the authorities duly appointed for that purpose by the government within whose territory such port or place shall be, the vessel and her cargo, together with the master, crew, passengers, and slaves found on board, and also the papers which shall have been seized on board the vessel, and one of the duplicate lists of the said papers, retaining the other in his own possession. Such officer shall at the same time deliver to the said authorities one of the original declarations, as hereinbefore specified, adding thereto a statement of any changes which may have taken place from the time of the detention of the vessel to that of the delivery, as well as a copy of the statement of any removals which may have taken place, as above provided for.

In delivering over these several documents the officer shall make, in writing and on oath, an attestation of the truth.

7. If the commander of a cruiser, of one of the high contracting parties, who shall be duly furnished with the aforesaid special instructions, shall have reason to suspect that a merchant vessel sailing under convoy of, or in company with, a ship-of-war of any one of the other contracting parties, is engaged in the slave trade, or has been fitted out for the purpose of that traffic, or has been engaged in the traffic in slaves during the voyage in which she is met with by the said cruiser, he shall confine himself to commu-

nicating his suspicions to the commander of the ship-of-war; and he shall leave it to the latter to proceed alone to visit the suspected vessel, and to deliver her up to the jurisdiction of her own country, if there be cause for doing so.

8. By Article IV, of the treaty, it is stipulated, that in no case shall the mutual right of visit be exercised upon ships-of-war of the high contracting parties.

It is agreed that this exception shall apply equally to vessels of the Russian-American company, which, being commanded by officers of the imperial navy, are authorised by the imperial government to carry a flag which distinguishes them from the merchant navy, and are armed and equipped similarly to transports of war.

It is further understood that the said vessels shall be furnished with a Russian patent, which shall prove their origin and destination. The form of this patent, shall be drawn up by common consent. It is agreed that this patent, when issued by the competent authority in Russia, shall be countersigned at St. Petersburg by the consulates of Great Britain and France.

9. In the 3d clause of article 9, of the treaty it is stipulated that, failing of proof to the contrary, a vessel shall be presumed to be engaged in the slave trade if there be found on board spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave-deck.

In order to prevent any abuse which might arise from an arbitrary interpretation of this clause, it is especially recommended to the cruisers not to allow to Austrian, Prussian or Russian vessels employed in the timber trade, whose manifests shall prove that the planks and joists which they have, or have had on board are, or were, a part of their cargo for trade.

Therefore, in order not to harass lawful commerce, cruisers are expressly enjoined only to act upon the stipulations contained in the 3d clause of article 9, when there shall be on board the vessel visited spare plank evidently destined to form a slave-deck.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the 18th article of the treaty signed by them this day, that these instructions shall be annexed to the treaty signed this day between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, for the suppression of the African slave trade, and shall be considered as an integral part of that treaty.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this annex, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1841.

ABERDEEN,  
KOLLER,  
ST. AULAIRE,  
SCHLEINITZ,  
BRUNOW.

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*From the New Orleans Bulletin.*

COLONIZATION IN LIBERIA.—We have been favored by one of our citizens, with the following copy of a letter received from Liberia by the brig Union, which arrived in our port some weeks since. The writer is a colored man, who was a liberated slave, and was sent to Africa by way of this port about three years ago. We are sure such missives will be read with interest by all friends of the Colonization cause.

“SINOU, WEST COAST OF AFRICA, Dec. 2, 1841.

“DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity of writing those few lines to you, to let you know our present and future prospects, to the best of my knowledge. We have a fine country here before us, and well wooded with excellent timber, fit almost for any use—a healthy Colony, well situated for trade, which is greatly on the increase—a good landing place, with a fine river running at the back of the town, with every accommodation for the landing and shipping of goods. The soil of the country is good, and may be made to produce almost every thing by cultivation and attention.

I have planted a farm with three thousand coffee trees and other produce; my stock of cattle consists of twenty-six head, besides pigs and other animals; my trade with the natives is large for palm oil and other commodities, and upon the whole I am doing very well—thank God for it. All that we now want is a few emigrants to assist us to secure the place against the encroachment and impositions of the native, who try to cheat and rob us in every possible manner. They have stolen and killed for me four-teen head of cattle this year. I remain yours, truly,

EDWARD MORRIS.

P. S.—I send you a few seeds of the palm tree, all I could procure.

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SLAVERS CAPTURED.

THE brig James Hay, arrived at New York from Sierra Leone, reports that the Spanish schooner Presidenta, with a cargo of slaves had been captured and taken into that port. A Portuguese brig and two schooners, also slavers had arrived. The Brazilian barque Emilinda, had been restored to her owners.

WE see announced in the papers the death of JAMES FORTEN, of Philadelphia. He was much respected, and justly so, not only by his colored brethren, but by the population generally of that city. By his industry and integrity he acquired a handsome property, gave his children a thorough education, and was deeply anxious to promote the welfare of the people of color. He was in error, in our opinion, on the subject of African Colonization, but we believe him to have been an upright and virtuous man.

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#### REMARKABLE FACT.

##### LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

ON the evening of the 9th April, while the Executive Committee were in session, and conferring on the question "whether additional goods and stores should be shipped to the Colony," a letter was received, the seal of which was broken and which was somewhat injured by the action of water, and which bore the endorsement "picked up floating in the harbour of St. Johns, P. Rico." It proved to be a letter dated at Bassa Cove, 24th January, 1842, from Louis Sheridan, who has long had charge of the public store in that place, and giving information of importance relating to the operations and injurious interference of English traders with the affairs of the Colony, and enclosing a list of articles much needed for the benefit of the people at that settlement. How this letter found its way to the United States or through whose agency we have no knowledge. Its arrival at that moment was remarkable.

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#### CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THIS Convention will be held in this city on the 4th instant. Let all who feel concerned to advance the cause of African colonization and civilization be present, and resolve that an impulse shall be then given to the cause that shall be felt in every State of the Union. It is now the Spring time and the seed time, but the harvest time is coming, when the fruits of their labors who have planted the good seed, amid trials and opposition on the barbarous coast of Africa, shall be manifest in the renovated character of her children and in the cultivated aspect and inexhaustible and invaluable productions of their country. Matters of great moment demand the consideration of this Convention. American institutions must be planted in Africa. She will pay back the price of her redemption.

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#### EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE SOCIETY has chartered the fine large ship *MARIPOSA*, to convey to the Colony the valuable and interesting company of liberated slaves (more than eighty in number) near New Orleans, who have been prepared for freedom by a noble minded individual, and who will be accompanied from that port, by several free colored persons, from different parts of the south western country. This ship is expected to sail from New Orleans from the 20th to the 25th of May, and will proceed thence to Norfolk to receive there, from the 5th to the 10th of June, an additional number of seventy or more emigrants, with any freight which *missionary societies* may desire to send to Africa, or any passengers who may wish to embark under their auspices. The Rev. Wm. McLain is now on his way to New Orleans, to make all arrangements in relation to the outfit and departure of this expedition, and is especially instructed by the society to invite the liberal aid of the friends of African Colonization in the western and south western States, to enable the Committee, to send off this large expedition laden with their offerings and benedictions, without embarrassing the institution by increasing its pecuniary obli-

tions. We trust that Mr. McLain will be encouraged in the discharge of his arduous duties by all the friends of our country and Africa and of our Redeemer. We rely upon his well tried zeal, activity and ability to carry out the benevolent view of the society in regard to the various provisions and details of this important expedition.

### THE WEST INDIES.

THE recent intelligence from Kingston and Jamaica shows that the population is neither satisfied nor quiet. We trust however, that the present existing evils will give way before education and firm and just legislation. We observe the following in a late number of the *Journal of Commerce*.

The Legislature of Jamaica was prorogued on the 18th January, without passing the usual Stamp Act. This, it appears, is likely to cause great inconvenience, and serious loss and reduction in the revenue. The right of the Council to alter a money bill was denied, it seems, by the Assembly at their last meeting; and a mistake having occurred in dating the stamp act sent to the Council this Session, and which Act is considered of that *genius*, the Council rather than again come under the displeasure of the House, exercised their legislative right and rejected it!

*From the Jamaica Despatch, January 18.*

It is our painful duty to apprise our British readers that the calamities to which the inhabitants of this unfortunate Colony have recently been subjected are not yet brought to an end; but that the unavoidable visitation of Heaven, which we hoped would chasten and subdue unruly spirits, have been followed up by acts of turbulence and popular outrage, concluded by alarming incendiary attempts. This will prove to the government and people of Great Britain the jeopardy in which the peace and property of the Jamaica colonists have been placed by the *unlicensed* liberty which has been preached and claimed for the newly emancipated people, who consider themselves, not only free to neglect work, but to riot and revel in defiance of the law, and to break the peace of the city at pleasure.

### MARYLAND.

THE Bill which passed the House of Delegates of this State to abridge the privileges and rights the free people of color, within its limits has been *rejected by the Senate*. Several large public meetings were held in different parts of the State, to protest against the passage of this bill. We wish to see nothing done which will infringe upon the freedom of the choice, as to residence, of any free people who are peaceable and obedient to the laws. The Maryland Colonization Journal is right in declaring that the creed of the Colonizationists has ever been "to remove the free man of color with his own consent to the coast of Africa," thus benefiting all classes in Africa and America.

At one of the public meetings in Baltimore, Mr. Thomas C. Connolly offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this meeting, each of the states of this Union is competent to the enactment and enforcement of laws upon the subject of slavery, as well as upon all other subjects of internal policy; and that we hold all interference from external sources, other than that moral influence of mind upon mind which now pervades the civilized world, to be unwarrantable, unjust and oppressive.

*Resolved, also*,—That occupying a medium position between the two great sections of our country whose interests and feelings are diametrically opposed to each other on the subject of slavery, we hold it to be our solemn duty, in legislating upon it, to respect the prejudices and predilections of neither the one nor the other, but to be governed solely by such motives as would prompt us to desire the honor and welfare of our State, and are in accordance with the spirit of universal benevolence.

We learn that a bequest of five hundred dollars has recently been made to the Mendi Mission by the late Horatio Taylor, of Nelson, Portage county, Ohio.—*Jour. of Com.*

## FROM AFRICA.

By the arrival of the Naumkeag at Salem, intelligence is received of the safe arrival of the Amistad Africans at Sierra Leone. It will be recollected that they sailed in the bark Gentleman, Captain Morris. The Journal of Commerce states, that "the owners of the bark received a letter from Captain Morris, via Salem, dated on the African coast, February 13, in which he states that the Africans and Missionaries all arrived 'in good health.' They were landed at Freetown, Sierra Leone, the certificate of which fact, given by Messrs. Steel and Raymond, missionaries, is dated January 18. After landing her cargo, the bark proceeded to leeward, and Captain Morris wrote by the Salem vessel from a place considerably south of Sierra Leone. No letters were received from the Missionaries by this vessel. They probably supposed that letters from Sierra Leone, via London, would reach this country sooner than letters left on board the bark, to be put on board any vessel she might fall in with."

EMANCIPATION IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The Paris Moniteur publishes a return of the negroes emancipated in the French Colonies from the close of 1830 until 1842, from which it results that their number was—

In Martinique,	- - - - -	21,113
In Gaudaloupe,	- - - - -	11,531
In French Guiana,	- - - - -	1,789
In Bourbon,	- - - - -	4,075
Total,	- - - - -	38,517

## ADDITIONAL EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

OUR Agent (who has been for some months in Tennessee) Mr. Levi T. Walker, writes from Abingdon, Virginia, under date of April 11th, "our company numbering seventy, passed through here to day, and it is expected they will reach Lynchburg in two weeks from this time."

Several of these emigrants will have horses, wagons, &c., to sell when they get to Lynchburg. They are depending very much on the sale of these to get to Liberia.

I have not time to mention particulars, more than to say, that about one half of the company have means, or have them provided for them. The others have but little. The character of the emigrants is good.

One family of eight persons from the Missionary station at Little Osage, Missouri, and was on their way to embark for the Colony at New Orleans. They are represented as first rate emigrants and have been taught in the Sunday schools of the Harmony stations.

Thirteen persons are now in Norfolk from the State of Illinois waiting for their departure.

Many others, and from various points are anxious to remove to Liberia. Shall the means be supplied?

## RIGHT OF SEARCH.

THE Times of 30th ult. contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, and in its remarks upon this state paper says:

"Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston. He then explicitly repeats his former renunciation on the part of this country of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to obtain from all interference with

her, BE SHE SLAVER OR OTHERWISE. With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretention in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade; but the British government," concludes Lord Aberdeen, "will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression."

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—In reply to a question Lord Stanley stated "that it was not the intention of the Government to send out any new expedition to the Niger, still less one composed of white persons. On the part of the Government he disclaimed all wish to assert any right of sovereignty in that quarter of the world. It was not deemed altogether expedient to abandon the settlement already made, and although any persons going out to settle there must do so on their own responsibility, yet Government would give them the protection of a small armed steamer, manned by negroes."

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *Pennsylvania Colonization Society*, from  
*March 29th, to April 21th, 1842.*

Rev. J. Barr, being a legacy of Mrs. C. Forrester, \$10, Pres. Church, Pennington, N. J., per Rev. G. Hale, \$23 37, Donation of H. Campbell, \$5, J. M. Brewer, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, Cash, \$1, J. P. H. \$1, E. S. W. \$1, A. Porter, \$1, Cash, \$1, L. R. A. \$1, J. A. \$1, F. N. Buck, \$10, B. Coates, James Bayard, Esq. C. McCallister, W. S. Charnley, W. Wurts, J. H. Martin, F. D. Sherman, J. Randall, each \$5, E. T. Wills, \$1, Mrs. Lowler, \$1, Dr. Eckard, \$1, Dr. J. H. Bradford, \$5, A. J. Miller, \$5, Michael Reed, \$5, W. H. Reed, \$5. Per C. M. Reed, Esq., Washington, Pa.—M. Ely, executor of Mary Reed of Buffalo, Pa., \$10, Daniel Johnson, 5th instalment of \$5, James McFarland, \$5, \$141 37

Collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent.—*Wilmington, Del.*—D. C. Wilson, Mrs. S. Boulden, each \$5, Hon. W. Hall, Mrs. Hall, each \$2, T. C. Alricks, J. Scott, Cash, B. A. Janvier, Rev. Bishop Lee, Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, each \$1, Mrs. Wolf, Cash, L. A. Caulk, J. T. Hodden, C. D. Poinsett, G. M'Corkle, W. Jones, B. S. Clark, Cash, W. Bellingham, each 50 cts., Collection in Hanover st. Lecture Room, \$4 69, do. in 1st Pres. church, July, 1841, \$6 56, \$36 75  
\$178 12

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the *American Colonization Society*, from the 25th March to the 20th April, 1842.

MAINE.

Gorham, Mrs. E. Leverett to constitute Rev. John S. Davenport, a Life Member, - - - \$30 00 30 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chester, per Capt. Geo. Barker—Hon. S. Bell \$5, Mr. Orcutt \$1, C. Brown (boy) 13cts., J. Tompkins \$1 50, Mrs. S. T. Hale, \$1, Mrs. P. Bell \$5, - - - 13 63  
Charlestown, per Rev. R. Porter—J. Crosby \$1, W. Briggs \$1, Hon. E. Stevens \$3, G. Olcott \$5, (the above \$10 on account of a Life Membership for Rev. J. Crosby,) S. Hubbard \$1, O. Hastings \$1, 12 00  
Hampstead, Ladies of Rev. J. C. M. Bartley's Congregation, in part to constitute him a Life Member, - - - 14 62 40 25

MASSACHUSETTS.

Westboro', Ladies of Rev. Charles B. Kittredge's Congregation in part to constitute him a Life Member, - - - 22 19  
Chicopee Falls, Collection in Congregational church, - - - 11 00  
Cabbotville, do do do - - - 10 52  
Newburyport, Rev. Dr. Danna, - - - 10 00 53 71

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol, A few Ladies of St. Michael's church, to constitute Rev Thomas Fales a Life Member, - - - 30 00 30 00

## CONNECTICUT.

<i>Suffield</i> , Collections per Rev. J. C. Tenney,	-	-	6 00
<i>Glastenbury</i> , do do do	-	-	5 00
<i>Norwich city</i> , do do do 1st payment on account of subscription of \$10 per annum for five years, by the late Erastus Coit, deceased, per his Administrator,	-	-	10 00
<i>Haddam</i> , Collection per Rev. J. C. Tenney,	-	-	8 50
<i>Deep River</i> , R. S. Marvin (with \$1 50 for Repository,)	-	-	3 50

## NEW YORK.

<i>Buffalo</i> , Walter Joy, subscription for '41, per Hon. S. Wilkeson,	10 00	10 00
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## PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Philadelphia</i> , "A Friend," per Rev. Mr. Brainerd,	-	15 00	15 00
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> , Campbell & Coyle, for 1842, \$5, Jos. R. Ingle \$10, Per Joseph Etter—Thomas Datcher, (colored) 25 cts., Mr. Adler 50 cts., W. G. Ridgeley \$1, W. B. Todd \$3, Rev. R. R. Gurley \$5, Hon. J. R. Underwood \$9, T. Havenner \$1, J. Gideon \$5, Hon. H. P. B. Maxwell \$10, Cash 50 cts., 50, 50, 50, \$1,	38 25	53 25
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## VIRGINIA.

<i>Big Lick</i> , Mrs. Sarah Betts, subscription for two years from 8th October last, per Z. W. Micon, Esq.,	-	20 00	20 00
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Total Contributions, \$285 21

## FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.— <i>South Berwick</i> , G. C. Walsingford; <i>Wells</i> , W. Bourne; <i>Gorham</i> , Mrs. P. C. Marsh for Teacher's Seminary, each \$1 50 for 1842,	-	4 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Durham</i> , B. Thompson to March 1843, \$2; <i>Chester</i> , J. Tompkins, Mrs. R. Tenny, Rev. J. Clements, each \$1 50 for '42,	-	6 50
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Worcester</i> , J. W. Goodrich to July '42, \$3; <i>Springfield</i> , per Rev. C. J. Tenney—D. Bontaine, E. Palmer, T. Bond, James Hooker, J. Brewer, 2d, P. Wilcox, John Hooker, H. Adams, S. Sanborn, S. Smith, D. C. Brewer, Mrs. Prudence Howard, R. A. Chapman, each \$1 50 for '42	22 50	
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Deep River</i> , R. S. Marvin for '42, \$1 50; <i>Farmington</i> , A. Bidwell for '41 and '42, \$3,	-	4 50
NEW YORK.— <i>Buffalo</i> , H. Slade in full to January, 1842,	-	3 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>New Hope</i> , Hon. S. D. Ingham to 1843,	-	5 50
OHIO.— <i>Xenia</i> , J. Galloway, S. Galloway, J. Vanelon, J. McMillan, H. McMillan, and Dr. Banks, <i>Massies Creek</i> , J. Nesbit and J. Hemphill each \$1 50 for 1842; <i>Newark</i> , Rev. S. Wylie in full \$1 50; <i>Findley</i> , Wilson Vance, \$3,	-	16 50
DELAWARE.— <i>Wilmington</i> , Rev. J. B. Lewis, for '40, '41, and '42, \$5, Misses S. & M. Shield, for '41 and '42, \$3,	-	8 00

For Repository, 71 00  
Total Contributions, 285 21

Total, - - - - - \$356 21

Collections by Rev. Joseph Collins in Virginia, reported to the Society in July, 1841, but not before acknowledged.

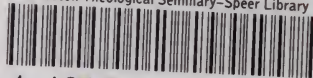
John Withers \$5, Rachel Bowen \$1, G. Gray \$1, Wm. A. Bowen \$2, H. Hamilton \$5, Miss Bowen \$1, P. B. Bowen \$2, C. Kemper \$3, J. M. Young \$2, J. B. Downman \$10, J. G. Beall \$5, R. S. Randolph \$5, C. J. Storer \$5, C. C. Randolph \$6, W. H. Gaines \$2 21, T. Shearman \$5, E. Hixon \$10, A Friend \$4, Wm. Byrne \$5, J. Pickett \$10, B. Hough \$2, A. Ball \$5, L. Carter \$5, L. Marders \$2, B. T. Chinn \$10, G. Challen \$1, S. Saunders \$2, Mr. Coxhe \$2, C. Thomas \$2, A. Harrison \$2, J. Gibson \$5, A Friend \$2, A Friend \$1, W. J. Weir an annual subscription \$10, J. W. Tyler \$5, W. Coone \$3, J. A. Carter \$5,	<u>\$153 21</u>
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